

## NEWS-DEMOCRAT

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Canton Pre. OLIVER W. HOLL.  
N. Industry Pre. J. S. HUDSON.

The juggling with international bi-metalism is to go on, if the promises of certain administration organs are worth anything.

A protective tariff tax is a sort of nickel-in-the-slot affair, but it suits the party of false promises as to silver and "honest money."

Hanna & Co. succeeded last fall in fooling the people, but they cannot fool them every time, especially in such hard times and on false promises.

The national party of more taxes wants to defeat our competent and worthy Mayor Rice for re-election. The people just now are not marching much under the arch. There is a growing disposition to get out from under the yoke of the money power.

The uproar raised by college professors and other "literary fellows," has compelled the autocratic Dingley to abandon his proposition to exact outrageous tariff duties upon books and works of art. The so-called Wilson bill never undertook such contemptible exactions as those proposed by this Dingley man from Maine.

President McKinley's latest important appointments are: Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, to the Austrian mission, which the son of General Grant fondly hoped for. Ex-Congressman Shallenberger, of Beaver, is made second postmaster general. The most important appointment made, however, was that of Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, as pension commissioner.

The Dingley tariff bill omits the bounty feature for our sugar producers, as had the McKinley monotony of 1890. Is not this an acknowledgment of the iniquity of the thing? Under the McKinley law sugar growers drew from the treasury some twelve millions a year, and growing sugar was always more profitable than growing wheat. But this piece of rascality is kept out of the Dingley scheme.

It ought to be remembered that, when the Harrison administration took hold in March, 1889, there was a surplus in the treasury of a hundred millions or so; and when Cleveland succeeded in March, 1893, the treasury was empty. The Harrison administration was about to issue bonds, but finally concluded to let their successors take the odium.



## Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair. While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer's Both were busy for human weal. One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will Sometimes comes on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow For his liver, 50 years ago.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

## 50 Years of Cures.

The McKinley administration now finds a good balance in the treasury of over \$75,000,000. Nevertheless they propose increased taxation. It would seem that the Republican party is the agent of taxation, and assuredly it is the party of false promises.

The highest duty on foreign tiles imposed by the McKinley law did not go above 40 per cent. The Dingley bill proposes duties ranging from 80 to 250 per cent.

The tariff debate continues in the house, but will conclude probably so that the bill will be sent to the senate before Saturday. In the senate the bill will undergo a thorough scrutiny and discussion. The bill likely will have a close call in the senate.

That piece of political pretence and falsity that under tariff taxation the foreigner pays the tax and the American consumer escapes, is pretty generally abandoned. An M. C., however, named Johnson, of North Dakota, claims the foreigner pays part of the tax and "the foolish purchaser of foreign goods pays the rest. This Johnson must belong to the class of people who seem to live in a barrel and only see out at the bung-hole.

Everyone knows how farm animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs have declined in value within a few years. According to the returns of the department of agriculture, the decline in the last five years, take the country over, is \$828,000,000. The decline in farm property runs into the billions. Such are the beauties of gold standard and contraction. Let us have free coinage of silver as well as gold. Let us get back to the constitution. Vote the Democratic ticket.

Do not wool growers remember that under the McKinley law wool at once dropped five cents a pound? Do not wheat farmers recollect that sugar growers under the McKinley law got a yearly bounty from the U. S. treasury? The Dingley bill does not propose a bounty. The McKinley law let sugar in free and boasted about it and roared about a "free breakfast." The Dingley bill taxes sugar. The Dingley-dangle fellows are again trying to draw the wool over people's eyes. But greatly grotesque are Republican contraptions. Their protection don't protect, nor does their consistency consist. — Pittsburgh Post.

The great speech in the tariff debate thus far is that of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee. He is one of the best posted men in Congress and has had much to do with the question. He severely criticised the bill in detail and declared it carried higher rates than the McKinley bill, and higher than any law ever passed by an American Congress grounded over by an American people. The ad valorem equivalents of the grand totals of duties on importations under the McKinley and Wilson laws and the Dingley bill are given by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Ledger" in a letter to that journal. They were made up by treasury experts, and are as follows:

McKinley..... 49.50  
Wilson..... 39.94  
Dingley..... 57.03

It will be seen the Dingley rates are higher than those imposed by the McKinley tariff. All know what the American people did with the McKinley law.

Very few of the labor delegations that marched through the streets of Canton during the last campaign have escaped getting a cut in their wages since that happy time. And many of those very men have not had steady employment since, contrary to the promises of prosperity held out, and altogether contrary to their hopes and expectations. In the election of Major McKinley, they imagined they were drawing a prize, but so far it has been disappointment and no prize.

Another class of citizens—business citizens—have come to grief, having

been compelled to assign. Many of these were also ardent supporters of Major McKinley, hoping, of course, for improvement in business, which was so confidently proclaimed and no doubt believed in all honesty by many of those referred to. Truly are all such to be commiserated.

This lack of employment, the cutting of wages, the continued decline in prices, the stagnation in business and trade in consequence, driving thousands all over the land into bankruptcy, all give proof that contraction continues, and that currency conditions are not what they ought to be. Who does not know this?

But the falsities and the delusion must be kept up, and hence an extra session of Congress for the purpose of piling on more taxes on the people in order to bring forth good fruit? Have nature's laws so changed that we can secure good by doing evil? We need not so flatter ourselves, for only through righteous ways will good results come.

Mr. Jefferson said: "Let us have a plain and simple government that shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." Mr. Jefferson also believed the constitution gives to the government control of the currency, and that Congress has no right to delegate that power away by chartering or legalizing national banks. Late and previous experience proves the correctness of the reviews.

## SCARCE MONEY MAKES CHEAP PRODUCTS.

Our readers readily see how rapidly are being verified our pre-election assurance that if the gold standard triumphed in that election there would be a general reduction of the wages of labor. Every day announcement is made that some great mill, factory or other great industrial interest, or many of them, have cut the wages of labor ten, twenty or thirty per cent. It requires no great prescience to foretell this result. A moment's thought would have taught any one that the gold standard meant scarce basic money, that scarce money meant dear money and cheap products, and that cheap products were only possible with cheap labor. The warning was not heeded, and now those that danced must pay for the music.—Baltimore Tribune.

## SUGAR COATING THE PILL.

In order to make the Dingley dose more palatable the Republican papers of Pittsburgh and elsewhere are printing a prepared article from Washington certifying that the McKinley law answered all the purposes of a revenue getter. To do this and figure out it created a surplus they conveniently drop from the count eleven months of the operations of the McKinley law. By that process of figuring you could make the multiplication table lie.

The facts are that taking the whole time of the operations of the McKinley law, which was three years and eleven months, instead of three years, as given in the fabricated exhibit, and the deficiency in the federal treasury between revenues and receipts, amounted to a round seventy millions of dollars. The misleading tables printed make out that it created a surplus of fourteen millions. Or to be precise, \$14,575,496.

Why, the very title of the McKinley law was "an act to reduce the revenues." That showed its purpose, and when to this was supplemented the profligacy of the Billion Congress, the deficit was the most natural thing of the world. Putting sugar on the free list and granting bounties to sugar growers took from the treasury upward of \$300,000,000 in the four years of the law that would have remained there had the McKinley law never been enacted.

While the McKinley law brought about a deficit during its life of \$70,000,000, the tariff of 1883, that it superseded, in the four preceding years, created a surplus in the treasury, of receipts over expenditures, of \$387,013,725. That is the history of eight years. Four years under the McKinley law and a deficit of \$70,000,000. Four years under the preceding tariff, repealed by the McKinley act, and a surplus of over \$387,000,000. The deficiency in the two fiscal years of the Wilson law was \$68,000,000. But this was because the income tax decision declared void one of its most important revenue provisions. Even with depressed business conditions, had the income tax been allowed to stand the Wilson law would have provided ample revenues for the government economically administered.

## A TARIFF ON IDEAS.

Even the New York Tribune cannot accept the Dingley bill without complaint. It says:

"Whether a tariff is for revenue or protection or for purpose of retaliation, it must be based upon economic logic of some sort if it is to be respected. It is not to be supposed that any nation

You may get over that slight cold all right, but it has left its mark on the membranes lining your throat. You are liable to take another cold and the second one will hang on longer than the first. Scott's Emulsion is not an ordinary cough specific, but it is "the ounce of prevention." It builds up the system, checks inflammation and heals inflamed membranes. "Slight" colds never bring serious results when it is promptly taken. Book on the subject free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

would rise up in the morning and place a tax upon certain imports for the sheer pleasure of showing its power. Yet it is pretty nearly this kind of action to which Mr. Dingley seems desirous of committing us in that part of his tariff bill which relates to the products of art and literature. He places a duty upon them which has no earthly justification in the facts of our intercourse with other nations. We say this advisedly. It is undoubtedly true that the traffic in works of art, in printed books and in the instruments of learning generally which is carried on between the United States and Europe involves great moneyed interests. But there are some financial transactions in which the parties concerned can afford to overlook the profit and loss account of the individual for the sake of the benefit accruing to the community at large. That is a fact which Mr. Dingley ignores."

## IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Diseases Can Be Cured Unless the Stomach is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerv, bone, flesh, blood, all come from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat diseases with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The early symptoms of indigestion are sour belching, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all-gone feeling, faintness, headache, constipation; later comes loss of flesh, emaciation, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennings because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full-sized packages, at 50 cents. They are also excellent for infants and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. (29-31-2-W)

## INVITED TO TAKE PART.

Governments Asked to Send Warships to Grant Monument Dedication.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary of State Sherman has sent the following identical note to all maritime powers, about 30 or 33 in number: "The Grant municipal inaugural committee has requested the president to officially invite the maritime nations to send warships to participate in the ceremonies on April 27 next when the Grant monument association will formally deliver to the city of New York the tomb of General Grant, erected by voluntary subscription at Riverside park. It will be gratifying to this government if this courteous invitation could be accepted."

## THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

McKinley to Continue Horseback Riding. Colored People Want Jobs.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President McKinley has decided to continue horseback riding as a form of exercise and he rode out with General Miles and Secretary Porter. The president will soon buy a saddle horse, but for the present he is using two saddle horses supplied him from Fort Meyer by General Miles.

Senator Brichard was at the White House in company with H. A. Gudgeon of North Carolina who wants to be minister to Brazil.

Senator Foraker introduced to the president W. A. Pledger, a colored Republican of Georgia, who is asked for the consular generalship to Kingston, Jamaica; T. M. Dent, another Georgia colored man has applied for appointment as minister to Haiti. Representative Mills of Chicago presented to the president Leopold Meyer of Chicago, who has applied for appointment as minister to Berlin.

## SIX CHILDREN DROWNED.

While Attempting to Ford a Creek Were Washed Away.

SENeca, Kan., March 30.—Six children of John McGrath, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of Nebraska county, have been drowned near their home while attempting to ford Pole creek, which is running bank full. The six children, with their mother, were riding in a heavy lumber wagon.

A 14-year-old boy who was driving turned the team to the swollen stream at a point where the family had been accustomed to fording it. The wagon was overturned and all its occupants swept away on the raging torrent. The mother managed to reach the bank and saved herself, but all her children, ranging in age from the 14-year-old boy to a babe of 8 months, were drowned. At last reports only two of the six bodies had been recovered.

When the blood is kept pure and the system thoroughly invigorated by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sudden changes of temperature and exposure to heat and cold, so characteristic of certain climates, are rarely attended with injurious results. Take it now.

## FIGHTING IN CRETE.

The Cretans Dislodge the Turkish Garrison.

## THEY THEN SEIZE A VESSEL.

A French Warship Dispatched to Render Assistance—Greece Now Prepared for War—Powers Want the Sultan to Withdraw Troops from Frontier.

CANRA, March 31.—The Greeks have attacked Fort Izmidin, which dominates Suda Bay. The foreign ironclads support the attacking force in bombardment of the Turkish garrison, which had 12 cannon and one mitrailleuse. Finally detachments of the foreign troops occupied the fortress.

There was sharp fighting at Spinalonga. The Cretans succeeded in dislodging the Turks, and seized a vessel which was landing ammunition to them. Several shots have been fired at the foreign occupying forces at Patsunaria. The French commander has obtained reinforcements to replace the Turkish outposts, which are said to be absolutely unreliable.

The fighting at Spinalonga lasted 48 hours. The Turkish garrison met with a heavy loss. A French warship has been dispatched to render them such assistance as may now be practicable. As to the Cretan situation, proper, it is understood that the admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters are of the opinion that now that Greece has virtually completed her war preparations on the frontier of Thessaly, a blockade of Greece might lead to the collapse of that scheme to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. Under these circumstances all the efforts of the ambassadors of the powers here are now being directed toward prevailing upon the Turkish government to advise the sultan to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete as another step to Greece and as another attempt to prevent war, and, in addition, the ambassadors are endeavoring to prevail upon Greece and Turkey to agree to the establishment of a neutral zone between the opposing Turks and Greeks on the two frontiers.

The ambassadors have made strong representations to the sultan in favor of permitting the immediate departure of those of the Mussulmans in Crete who have expressed a desire to emigrate. This will probably be agreeable, but as to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops the sultan has not yet shown any disposition to submit to that demand.

The Austrian government, upon the representations of the ports, has prohibited the exportation from the east of 7,000,000 cartridges which were in course of shipment to Greece. The representatives of Greece have protested against this action upon the part of the Austrian government, claiming it is illegal and arbitrary, as no state of war exists. It is not likely that the protest will have any effect. The work of preparing for the defense of Salonica is now said to have been completed and all danger of an attack upon this Turkish base of supplies is believed to have passed.

## IN Readiness to Sail For Crete.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, March 31.—It is reported here that 600 men of the Welsh fusiliers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation to the island of Crete, the admirals commanding the fleets of the powers in those waters having asked for reinforcements of troops to prevent any further advance of the insurgents upon the Turkish positions and to occupy in force for that purpose several strategic positions.

## THE FIGHT STILL ON.

No Choice Yet Reached in the Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 31.—The continuous balloting for senator resulting in no further loss of strength by Dr. Hunter is evidently very pleasing to his friends, who had been threatened with a stampede from their man when over continuous balloting should begin. They claim that it means Dr. Hunter's ultimate victory in that nothing can shake the 66 who are standing solidly for him, and that the gold Democrats, who are determined to have an election, will sooner or later come to him and more than supply the needed five votes. The anti-Hunter people claim that the trial demonstrates that the nominee cannot get the necessary votes, cannot be elected, and therefore, should withdraw or be withdrawn in favor of some other Republican.

There are hundreds of schemes hatching and some 15 or 20 candidates on the ground ready to inherit the mantle of the nominee whenever it is possible to do so. The indications are that Dr. Hunter has no idea of withdrawing; that no attempt to get him to withdraw is being made, and that the final fight will be a close finish between Hunter and Blitcher. Hunter people claim that the trial demonstrates that the nominee cannot get the necessary votes, cannot be elected, and therefore, should withdraw or be withdrawn in favor of some other Republican.

## ONE IN EVERY FOUR.

One Person in Every Four Suffers from Piles.

About one person in every four suffers from a mere form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by various slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 25 cents per package. (30-1-3-W)

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